

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLUE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRACTICE." —Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1829.

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CONDITIONS.

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From the New-England Palladium.

AWAKE, MY SOUL.

Awake, my soul! cast off these chains,
Which bind thy energies to earth;
And cleanse thy scutcheon from the stain
Which owe to devious wiles their birth.
O'er wayward hearts that love to roam,
Let Pleasure's silken-banners wave;
My soul, make virtue's courts thy home—
In her bright stream thy pinions lave.

I do not wish for glittering wealth,
Let others delve for golden ore;
Bless'd with a competence and health,
And virtue's peace—I ask no more.
Then mount, my soul, and soar away
To where unfading glories bloom;
Nor heed the transitory ray
Which gilds false Pleasure's fragile plume.

Seasons will cease, and orbs which shine,
To cheer the gloom of sable night,
Will sink beneath the tide of time,
Whose whelming waves shall quench their
But the firm fabric of the soul, flight,
Will still pursue its onward way,
Beyond the verge of Time's control,
And bask in everlasting day.

ALBERTO.

From the Providence Evening Gazette.

Economy in a Family.—There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not

whether a man furnish little or much for his family; if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, waste, cries more, like the horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent, nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, to assist him in his journey through life, to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition to carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be

her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or workshop. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy; it is what is saved from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend: and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of many she loves, and she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim; his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of evils, in its train.

ADVICE.

If you have a trade, or profession of any kind, that will support your family, and add a hundred dollars a year to your capital, be content therewith, and go not wandering about, from one extremity of the country to the other, in the vague expectation of "bettering

yourself." If you do, you will in all probability be disappointed, as the great majority of those who have preceded you have been. Remember the poor Italian, who when he was in health had recourse to a physician, and was consequently laid in his tomb, upon which he had inscribed as a warning to all who might be affected with the same "bettering" mania:—"I was well, but wished to be better, and here I am."

From the Westchester Herald.

ADVICE FROM AN OLD MAN TO A YOUNG MAN.

Avoid in your choice of a wife, (and every man should choose a wife,) a nice woman. If your friend visit you, or business should require from you an invitation to a person to enter your house, and his feet are not scraped, swept and brushed, he is sure to meet sour looks, and the husband afterwards a curtain lecture, for bringing the nasty fellow in. Be quite as careful in avoiding the *shun*—she is even worse than the woman who prides herself on her nicety, for let you provide ever so carefully and abundantly, you will receive no credit for your labor, and her open-gown on the buck, her untied shoe-string, unswept hearth, uncombed hair, and slovenly dressed and unwashed children, will make you the object of pity to your friends, and the ridicule of your enemies. My son, avoid both extremes—the first will break your peace of mind, for fear in introducing your friend you may leave a speck of dirt from his shoes on the floor, or by opening the window the sun may dim the colors of the carpet; the second, will always keep you in fear lest on introducing a friend he may encounter a parcel of dirty dishes, towels, and wash-bowls seldom used, an unmade bed, and an untidy wife. That woman who forms a medium between the two, who is neat and clean in person and in house, and whose whole demeanor is modest, who neither solicits observation nor avoids it, of affectionate disposition and sensitive feelings, and judges others by her own standard—take her, my son, she will make you a good wife.

WOMAN.

"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, religion, requires. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded—but the voice of affliction never. —The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altar of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of Woman! Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not whether courts difficulties nor evades them, that resignation which utters neither murmurs or regret; and that patience in suffering, which seems victorious even over death itself."

Judge Story.

The ways of God vindicated—A deaf and dumb child, when asked in writing, by a perfect stranger, at a public meeting, "What made all things," took up his chalk and wrote on a large board:—"In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." The same child, when asked in a similar way, why did Jesus Christ come into the world? wrote under it—"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." The visitor then put a question, which many of us would have feared to propose, lest it should have produced an unhappy effect; but by this time, he began to have confidence in the child's ability. He asked, "Why were you born deaf and dumb, when I can both hear and speak?" For a moment the boy looked at the question with a countenance rather expressive of sorrow; but soon beamed with acquiescence in the divine will, and he took up the chalk and wrote, "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight." Col. Star.

Great Results from Small Beginnings.—The possibility of a great change being introduced by slight beginnings, even in the most trifling and despised men. Lockman tells of a vizier, who, having offended his master, was condemned to perpetual captivity in a lofty tower. At night his wife came to weep below his window. "Cease your grief," said

the sage, "go home for the present, and return hither when you have procured a live beetle, together with a little ghee, (or buffalo's butter,) three clews, one of the finest silk, another of stout pack-thread, and another of whip cord, finally a stout coil of rope." When she again came to the foot of the tower, provided according to her husband's commands, he directed her to touch the head of the insect with a little of the ghee, to tie one end of the silk thread around him, and to place the reptile on the wall of the tower. Seduced by the smell of the butter, which he conceived to be in store somewhere above him, the beetle continued to ascend till he reached the top, and thus put the vizier in possession of the silk thread; who drew up the packthread by means of the silk, the small cord by means of the packthread, and by means of the cord, a stout rope capable of sustaining his own weight,—and so at last escaped from the place of his duress.

Quarterly Review.

Grog Drinker's Reflect.—A very young man once got addicted to the use of tobacco, and was entirely cured by a friend who desired him to cast up the sum total of the expense, should he live to the age of 70, at only one cent a day, including the interest annually. The young man found it amounted to upwards of *One Thousand Dollars*. He at once threw away his tobacco box.—Let those who expend from 5 to 10 cents a day in ardent spirits, sit down and count the cost. Nineteen-tenths of them would have cash on hand to purchase good farms, and enough left to stock them handsomely. Keene Sent.

Waither! bawled a newly arrived son of the Emerald Isle, a few mornings since, at the table of a neighbouring tavern, as he broke the shell of a fresh boiled egg, whose golden yolk looked little less formidable to mastication, than the precious metal it resembled—"waither, I say, you son of a blockhead, take these eggs away and boil them till they are done; for sure enough they as hard, and as raw as a half cooked potatoe.—I'll leavn you, honey, never to put eggs on the table for gentlemen to eat, till they are boiled soft, that I will!" Rensselleurville Folio.

Sailors at a play.—One of the most ludicrous scenes described in *Nuptials and Saints*, is that of the crew *Flora*, treated to see Othello, at Portsmouth Theatre. We give a few traits only.

When the jealous Moor unfolded, in the deep impressive language of the poet, the deadly purpose with which he approached his sleeping bride, the shout became alarming; volleys of imprecations were hurled at his head, his limbs, his life.—"What," said one of the loudest of the crew, 'can the black brute cut her life lines? She's a regular built angel, and as like my Bet as

two peas.' Ay, said a messmate, 'it all comes of being jealous, and that's all one as mad; but you know if he's as good as his word, he's sure to be hanged, that's one comfort!' When the Moor seized her in the bed by the throat, Desdemona shrieking for per-

mission to repeat but one short prayer, and he rancorous exclaims, in attempting to strangle her, "It is too late!" the house, as it is said a French audience had done ere now, could endure no more; and the sailors rose in their places, giving the most alarming indications of angry excitement and of a determination to mingle in the murderous scene below. 'I'm hanged, Dick, if I can stand it any longer,' said the spokesman of the gallery—'you're no man if you can sit and look on quietly—hands off, you bloodthirsty nigar!' he vociferated and threw himself over the side of the gallery in a twinkling; clambering down by a pillar into the boxes, and scrambling across the pit, over every person in his way, till he reached the noisy boatswain's mate. Him he challenged to the rescue, and exclaimed, 'Now's your time Ned!—Pipe the boarders away!—all hands, if you're a man as loves a woman. Now go it,' said he, and dashed furiously over all obstacles, fiddles, flutes and fiddlers. Smash went the

footlights—Cæsar had passed the Rubicon. The contagion of feeling became general; and his trusty legions, fired with the ambition that inspired their leader, followed, sweeping all before them, till the whole male popula-

tion of the theatre crowded the stage en masse, amid shouts of encouragement, or shrieks of terror: outraging, by their mistaken humanity, all the pro-

priety of this touching drama; and, for once, rescuing the gentle Desdemona from the deadly grasp of the murderous Moor, who fled in full costume, dagger in hand, from the house, and through the dark streets of the Dock, until he reached his home in a state of inconceivable affright.—The scene of confusion which followed, it would be fruitless to attempt to describe. All was riot and uproar * * * And the captain in the end remarked, "I his affay should be a lesson to him hereafter;" adding with a laugh, that "the Flora's crew were too much of amateurs to be trusted in a theatre, lest they should abandon the service and take to the stage." Liverpool Alb.

Clean out your celars, &c.

—Dr. Macnamara, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Dublin, left by his will his own body for dissection.—He moreover opened a paper, the *subscribers*, which expressed their desire that at the usual period after death, their bodies instead of being interred, should be devoted by (their) surviving friends to the more rational, benevolent and honorable purpose of examining the structure, functions and diseases of the human body."

In a single for tonight, without solicitation, this document was signed by ninety-eight highly respectable persons, consisting mainly of physicians, surgeons and medical students; but including also lawyers, clergymen, country gentlemen, and persons of title."

Rich. Compiler.

Two hundred and twenty two temperance societies exist in the U. States at the present time, whose titles and locations are known. Of these, five are state societies, besides the Massachusetts society, viz: those of New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Illinois. Of the others, 13 are in Maine, 23 in New Hampshire, 7 in Vermont, 39 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 3 in Connecticut, 78 in New York, 6 in New Jersey, 7 in Pennsylvania, 5 in Virginia, and a few in several other states. Besides these, many more are known to be in existence. In Montreal a society was formed the past year for Lower Canada.

AGIN!

THE Subscribers most respectit

inform the Public, that they have ag

associated themselves in Business,

under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.

And offer them an extensive and well

assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard

ware, Queensware, Sad-

—

The circumstances attending the de-

cease of Mr. Webster, of New-Ham-

shire, brother of the Hon. Daniel Web-

ster, were of the most extraordinary

character, and forcibly remind us of

the truth of the declaration—"in the

midst of life we are in death." In an

eastern paper we find a notice of Mr.

Webster's dissolution, in which is

shown, in an appalling manner, how

promptly the "King of terrors," at

times requires his summons to be obeyed.

The closing scene of Mr. Webster's

life strikes us as peculiar, and almost

with a parallel. Instances of sudden

death, it is true, have not been unfa-

quent—but there has generally been

some precursor to impending dissolu-

tion, or some struggle with the mighty

conqueror, after reason is dethroned,

and the ultimate victory of the grave is

rendered certain. The Bar in our

country would seem to have experien-

ced their full share in this summary

process of arrest by the King of terrors.

Some of the noblest intellects, which

have ever enlightened and adorned this

or any other country, have been in a mo-

ment scathed and withered, as by the

lightning of Heaven. The polished

and eloquent Piæke died in this man-

ner; but he survived the blow several

days, we believe nearly a week, after ex-

hausting himself in a powerful argu-

ment. The eruditè and accomplished

Enmel, when attacked, was sitting at

the table of the Bar, taking notes; and,

when blasted by the stroke of death, his

head fell on the table. He was remo-

ved alive from the Court-house, and

survived several hours. Mr. Webster

was speaking—standing erect, on the

floor—the house full—and the Court,

and Jurors and auditors, intently listen-

ing to his words, with all their eyes fas-

tened upon him. Speaking with full

force, and perfect utterance, he arrived

at the end of one branch of his argu-

ment. He closed that branch uttered

the last sentence, and the last word of

that sentence, with perfect tone and

emphasis—and then, in an instant, e-

rect—and with arms depending by his

side, he fell backward without bending

a joint, and, so far as appeared, was

From the New-York Gazette.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE CATHOLIC BILL.—The second reading of this bill was moved in the House of Lords on the evening of the 2d of April, by the Duke of Wellington. The House adjourned after a long debate without a decision. The discussion was to be resumed on the following evening. It is stated as the firm conviction among all classes of people, that the measure would pass with a most triumphant and overwhelming majority. The Morning Journal says:

The Duke of Wellington rose exactly twenty minutes after seven; His Grace spoke for somewhat more than an hour. He was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who moved the amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The other speakers, the principal ones, were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wimborne, Lord Lansdowne, and the Bishop of London. Few, comparatively speaking, of the great leaders have yet spoken. In all probability, to night's Debate will be one of the heaviest that has taken place for years.

It is stated in the *Journal du Commerce*, that negotiations are going to be renewed at Constantinople on the Greek question, under the treaty of July 6; but only by Count Guittérin and Mr. Stratford Canning. Russia has renounced her claim to be directly represented; and this, by removing one great cause of irritation, it will, it is supposed, tend, in no small degree, to an amicable arrangement.

The latest French papers contain no news of moment. By all accounts the preparations for the approaching campaign between the Russians and Turks are going on with rapidity and vigor on both sides.

It is generally thought that about the 27th March, all the Russian troops which are assembled in the two principalities will march to the Danube; and it is affirmed that the operation of that campaign will begin by the attack of the fortresses of Silistria and Giurdzevo.

During the month of February, the Turks attempted several sallies from the latter fortress, but they were always repulsed. Among other occasions, on the 19th of Feb. they repeated their attack on the Russian outposts, and were immediately pursued up to the walls of Giurdzevo and Rudschuck, by some squadrons of Cossacks, of which they did not kill a man.

The English House of Peers consists of about 400 members, among whom are 5 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 19 English Dukes, 24 Marquises (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland,) 127 Earls (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers,) 26 Viscounts (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers with that title,) 27 Bishops (including the Irish representative prelates,) and 180 Barons (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland of that rank of nobility.) The list printed by order of the House includes the Catholic peers, who, though they could not take their seats, retained their names on the rolls of Parliament.

A terrible accident happened at Hyde, England, on the 1st of April, about half past 9 o'clock in the evening.

The cotton-spinners who turned out at Stockport, amounting in number to 10,000, have been mainly supported by those spinners who remained in full work in other places, particularly in Manchester, Hyde, and the neighborhood.

The master manufacturers resolved, in consequence, to reduce the wages of those employed, while the turn-out continued, and published an address to the operatives, who met in great numbers to consider it, at the Norfolk Arms in Hyde. The club room in which the meeting was held, is 15 yards long and 6 yards wide. Six or seven hundred persons, including females, attended at half past 8, and in about an hour afterwards two beams gave way, by which about 300 persons were precipitated into the room below. The floor of that room also gave way, and the whole mass descended into the cellar. The noise was heard all over the town. A scene of horrible confusion ensued. Twenty-nine were killed, and ten or twelve others were not expected to recover.

GREECE.

A decree has been issued by the President, by which Greece is divided into thirteen departments, of which the Morea includes seven, and the Islands which now form part of the territory of the public six. The departments of

the Morea are Argolis, capital Nafplio—Achaia, Calavrita—Eis, Gastoni—Upper Messenia, Arcadia—Lower Cada, Tripolizza. These seven departments contain a total area of 460 geographical square miles (60 to 4 deg.) Their population is at the utmost 300,000 souls, but it is probable that as soon as peace and a settled Government have exercised their beneficial influence in these countries, the popula-

tion partly by national increase, and partly by emigration, may be augmented in two years to 600,000 or 700,000 souls. In the flourishing times of Greece, this country contained no fewer than 205 towns and about 2,000,000 inhabitants. The six insular departments are the Northern, Central, and Southern Sporades, and the Northern, Central, and Southern Cyclades; 1,309 square miles, with 196,000 inhabitants; thus the whole thirteen departments contain 7,778 square miles, and 496,000 inhabitants.

At the opening of another season, we find the Russian and Turkish concerns assuming an appearance the opposite of what the gazettes of Europe would have had expected. All the reported overtures for peace, and signs of a friendly disposition, said to have been manifested during the winter, have led to nothing but a recommencement of hostilities; and if we are to believe those who have so often misled us, new plans have not only been projected, but made known, for the conduct of the war in future. We are now told that after Giurgevo shall have been forced to yield, the Russian forces, having nothing else to occupy their attention on the left bank of the Danube, are to cross that river on a bridge, besiege Rudschuck, and then endeavor to force the passage of the Balkan mountains.

It is but a few days since we published the opinions of a Russian officer on the war with Turkey, who represented the prospects of the Emperor as highly favorable, and stated that the events of the former campaign appeared to have been dictated by a sound and cautious policy. His declarations and his reasonings are treated with consideration in European Journals; but we have reason to conclude that he was quite ignorant of the subject on which he wrote. Had Nicholas been satisfied with the conduct of General Wittgenstein, he would not have removed him as he has done, to make way for a new officer.—His success and consequent disappointment alone could have thrown that com-

plete silence over the operations of the Russian army.

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which are assembled in the two principalities will march to the Danube; and it is affirmed that the operation of that campaign will begin by the attack of the fortresses of Silistria and Giurdzevo.

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The House of Lords had not been as full since the Queen's Trial. The space about the throne and below the Bar, was completely crowded, and the body of the House was filled with Peers. All the Royal Dukes were present. The Duke of Clarence sat on the ministerial bench next to Lord Melville; the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester on the opposition bench, and the Duke of Cumberland on the lowest Cross-bench, between Lords Eldon and Tenterden. Lord Grey's reply to the chief Justice's speech was most eloquent and argumentative, and listened to with the utmost attention, and when the noble Earl sat down, he was loudly cheered from all parts of the house. Lord Plunkett's was also a most able and eloquent speech, and loudly cheered.—Dr. Doyle was in the house during the whole of the debate, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Secretary Peel was amongst the members of the house of commons, and remained in the House most part of the day. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, and several other Peers, were loudly cheered by the populace in Palace yard.

The London Sun, speaking of the effect which would be produced by the passage, with the Royal assent, of the Relief Bill, says:—

"From this auspicious date the Parlists are free, the doors of either House are open to them; they have henceforth a stake in the Constitution—and may rise, according to their deserts, in every liberal profession. From this period, therefore, we may date the tranquility of Ireland, and look confidently forward to the hour when, her internal feuds assuaged—her sects extinguished, her party prejudices forgotten, she may take her proper place among nations, and by turning her vast and various resources to account, efface the injuries of centuries."

The Earl of Winchelsea has declared in the House of Lords, that he will no longer sit in Parliament, under the altered Constitution of England.

FROM FRANCE.

The fears lately entertained that the French Ministers had placed their political existence in jeopardy, in consequence of their obstinate adherence to the Department of Law, such as they presented it to the Chamber, now appear to be unfounded. The Courier of the 13th says, "The Left Side is not quite so powerful as it was imagined.

In the sitting of Tuesday, M. Martignac (Minister of the Interior) declared that the amendments proposed by the commission had so entirely altered the character of the Project, as to make it a new one; and that if they were carried, they could not recommend the adoption of such a law to the Throne. Immediately after, Gen. Sebastiani, the Reporter of the Commission, proposed to commence the discussion with the second article of the project, instead of the first. The ministers opposed this transposition, and came at once to a trial of strength, in which they carried this point by a majority of 27, the relative members being, in favor 195, for the Commission 168. This division, though upon one unimportant point, may, probably, be considered as pointing out the fate of the amendments introduced, when the Chamber shall be called upon to consider them. The most important of these, is one which extends the right of electing Members for the Council General of Departments to 160,000 individuals; whereas, in the original Project, it is limited to 40,000.

The foregoing is copied from the London Courier of April 11th. The

same paper contains a postscript, from which we learn that the two Laws relative to the Communal and Departmental Organization have been withdrawn, by an ordinance of the King, dated on Wednesday evening, after the debate upon the proposition made by General Sebastiani, which was lost as we mentioned above, by a majority of 27.

The Gazette de France adds:—

"The debate of yesterday will be eternally memorable. The monarchy has escaped the greatest peril which it has incurred since the 20th March.—The right side has displayed all its strength: the King has shown that he would permit no attack on his prerogative, and the rights which he has reserved to himself; and the ministry of Concession has been confounded."—This last point appears, however, by

parties which have been so warmly arrayed against each other. Both, it says, should unite their efforts to render the measures as beneficial as possible, and follow the counsel of Lord Eldon

and the Duke of Wellington, in the following impressive manner:—

"My Lords, You are not likely to be troubled with me long, upon sub-

ject. But I solemnly declare, that if this bill passes, it will be my duty, how-

ever strong and deep rooted my objections are, to endeavor by every means

in my power, to smooth the agitation

which it has encouraged, and to let my

countrymen know, that however they

may have opposed the measure, in its

progress through Parliament, it is their

duty to yield obedience to it as soon as

it has become the law of the land."

The House of Commons had not been as

full since the Queen's Trial. The

space about the throne and below the

Bar, was completely crowded, and the

body of the House was filled with Peers.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey,

and the Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey,

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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MAY 20.

Very interesting Foreign Intelligence will be found in the preceding page.

Borough Election.—On Thursday last, the following persons were chosen Borough Officers for the ensuing year:

Burgess—Sampson S. King.

Town Council—John B. M'Pherson,

Dr. J. Runkle, Thaddeus Stevens, Jas.

A. Thompson, Robert G. Harper.

Street & Road Commissioners—David

Ziegler, M. C. Clarkson.

The Compiler of this morning contains Mr. McKEAN's report—the publication of which we requested from the Editor, in our last paper.

Mr. Lefever seems to doubt our "charity," in calling the "Reformer," from which he copied the article against the Christian Sabbath, a "Desistical" publication. We are told to "judge a tree by its fruits." And if the above work inculcates doctrines diametrically opposed to those of the Gospel, we cannot give it a gentler name.—We have not, it is true, "read a single number of it"—but we have seen extracts from it, republished by "kindred spirits," which established our opinion as to its character.

We are somewhat deceived—we had imagined Mr. Lefever would, upon reflection, have disclaimed positively the sentiments of the article we found fault with—but he will not, he says, "enter into a controversy" respecting it—and, by way of helping along the cause for which "The Reformer" is combating, he copies from that paper, another article, charging the "Clergy" with "arrogance" and "degeneracy"—and that "they are endeavoring to acquire power and ascendancy in the government."

It is with increased "regret," we state this fact.

The Pittsburg Statesman says—

Henry Baldwin, Esq. of Pittsburg, has been appointed, by Gov. Shulze, Attorney General, in the room of Amos Elliman, removed.

Appointments by the President.

William C. Rives, of Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

John Campbell, of Va., to be Treasurer of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, removed.

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branches in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper very good. They are most defective in the numbering and filling up.

Balt. Gaz.

A Richmond paper states Mr. Madison is the only surviving member, both of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and of the legislature which formed the constitution of Virginia.

Important rumour.—The New York Mercantile says there is a rumour that Spain is about recognising the Independence of the South American States, and that to secure some peculiar advantages, she will make demonstration upon some of her old possessions with a naval and military force. A letter from Havana, dated 2d of April, repeats the account published here some days since from the English papers, that an armament was fitting out at Cadiz for Cuba; the inhabitants of Cadiz, it was said in the English accounts, were to pay the expense of the expedition, in gratitude for H. C. Majesty's having made Cadiz a free port. It will be well for Ferdinand if he recognises the independence of the South American States even at this late day.

Judge Clark, the very able member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, Kentucky, we see with pleasure is announced again for Congress, and without opposition. Mr.

House at the next session. We differ from our estimable friend of the Freedonian, thinking it politic for him to return now, when the excitement is so

great; the passions so highly inflamed; prejudice and animosity rise against him, and reason slumbering. Besides the policy, after nearly a quarter of a century of almost constant absence on the public service, of mingling awhile with his fellow-citizens at home, & becoming personally acquainted with the rising generation, now the efficient men on the political stage, who have grown up from boyhood since he was in the Assembly, would seem obvious. Why should he not go into the Assembly for one or two sessions? It has been said that when a man who has been in Congress, & takes an active part in the business there, goes into a State Legislature, he is apt to think himself a little superior, and to attempt to lead, which instantly raises a combination against him, and his usefulness and popularity are impaired. Those know little of Mr. Clay, who suppose he would fall into that error. Proud and lofty to his inveterate foes, he is the most easy, unaffected companion among friends you ever met; courteous and unassuming. Mr. Clay in the Assembly of Kentucky would seek for no distinction, but that of usefulness. The general business of the session would be left in the hands of those who, were he not present, would do it. One or two

things which he might strike out, ei-

ther respecting Education—Internal

Improvement—some happy measures

to conciliate the differences that have

so long disarranged Kentucky, would of-

fer him an opportunity, which he might

very justly take advantage of, to give

them a specimen of those extraordi-

nary powers which drew from my excel-

lent friend Mr. Woods, of Long Island,

the just compliment of the *Hortensius*

of the west.

Wherever he may be, Mr. Clay is re-

garded here as a pure patriot, a more

enlightened statesman, as the eloquent

advocate of Civil Liberty—the able

champion of the Internal Improvement

of the Country—in all of which his

principles and opinions and exertions

are emphatically Pennsylvanian. Evidently is he entitled to our love and

confidence—and yet is he a persecuted

man, and that persecution is encoura-

ged by many who ought to be his most

zealous defenders.

Vit. Record.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears by statistical tables, pub-

lished in the Washington Telegraph,

that the imports into the United States

during the year, ending on the 30th of

September, 1828, amounted to \$8,509,

324 dollars. Of this sum, \$841,927,

722 was imported into New York.

The exports for the same period, have

amounted to \$72,264,686. Of this

sum, \$32,747,649 was exported from

New York. It would seem that there

has been imported this year \$16,245,

206 more than has been exported.

The amount imported from the Bri-

British West India Islands, all told, is

\$123,291. Exports to the same, \$26,

149. This is the sum total of the Bri-

British colonial trade, which was former-

ly about seven millions.

The imports in the year 1827, were

\$79,484,068. Exports \$82,324,827.

The Pennsylvania Gazette of Mon-

day says: *Jacob K. Boyer*, convicted of

passing counterfeit notes of the United

States Bank, was sentenced on Sat-

urday last, to 18 years imprisonment at

hard labor.

Penn. In.

The western section of the Pennsyl-

vania canal seems much farther advan-

cated towards completion, than any part

of the eastern. A distance of fifty miles

from Pittsburgh is already completed

and in use; and the whole line from

Blairsville to Pittsburgh, a distance, we

believe, of seventy five miles, will be in

full and active use in the months of

May and June. In addition, we under-

stand, no doubt is entertained, but that

the remaining twenty five miles, to

Johnstown, where the canal terminates

and the rail-road begins, will be finish-

ed and in use, in the course of the ap-

proaching summer. At the end of

this year the whole western line, from

Pittsburg to Johnstown, one hundred

miles, will have been completed, and

the greater part of it yielding tolls to

the state.

Mercier Press.

As respects the division of the Penn-

sylvania Canal, between Middletown

and Clark's Ferry, there seems to be

pretty high the same likelihood of its

being navigable this season, as was last

year, about this time, of its being navi-

gatable that season. The outlet lock, at

Middletown, "would not hold water,"

this Spring, and the cut stone has been

taken out of its bottom, for the purpose

of supplying its place with wooden ma-

terials. The canal, however, is

creek, near this town, is to be made

water tight by planking. The canal

in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg

is the favorite promenade for our town

cows, droves of which may be seen

through the press. The *Dominican*

Samarita Selag, (Evangelical Samaritan Society,) is also actively engaged in dis-

tributing tracts in the northern part of

the Island."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

ly completed, so as to admit the water of the Susquehanna into the canal at Duncan's Island. When they are com- pleted, and the water let in—we have been so sadly disappointed heretofore, that we shall content ourselves with observing—as a worthy Welshman ob- served long ago—"then peradventure, we shall behold what we shall see."

Harrisburg Chronicle.

We have received an 'Anti-Masonic

Herald, extra, from Lancaster, con-

taining the proceedings of a very large

county meeting of anti-masons which

was held at the court house in the city

of Lancaster, on Thursday the 23d of

April. Their address, resolutions, &c.

would occupy ten columns of this pa-

per, and are extremely severe on the

fraternity. They allege that the system

of freemasonry is, in principle and in

practice, pernicious to the moral habi-

ts and dangerous to the civil and reli-

gious institutions of our country!

They recommend an anti-masonic state

convention, and have agreed to support

no man for office who is known to be a

mason. We presume their principal

object is to oppose the election of

George Wolf, who is known to be a ma-

son.

Carlisle Gazette.

From the Village Record.

It is just to Gen. JACKSON to say, that

appointments are made without regard

to old party divisions. Federalists or

Democrats are taken without discrimi-

nation. Indeed, some old, sound,

heart-of-oak Federalists are appointed,

and true-blue "Democrats of '99," of

the Jefferson School, "partisans of the

Wanted Immediately,
TWO APPRENTICES
to the
COACH-SMITH Business.
JOHN B. CLARK.
Gettysburg, May 12.

Wanted Immediately,
4 OR 5 JOURNEYMEN
CARPENTERS
To whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSL
Chamberlain, May 12.

NOTICE.
THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of Jacob Remmel, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.

G. CONOVER, Adm'r.
May 12.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the Estate of Louis Major, late of Gettysburg, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment, to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, fully authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12.

LOOK AT THIS!
He who will not venture to be RICH, deserves to be POOR."

The Union Canal Lottery,
Class No. 5, for 1829.
Will be drawn next Friday week, 22d May.
A few dollars invested may yield a handsome interest.

60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.
HIGHEST PRIZE, \$10,000!

SCHEME.	
1 prize	\$10,000
1 do.	5,000
1 do.	3,000
1 do.	2,845
10 do.	1,000
10 do.	500
10 do.	300
20 do.	200
30 do.	100
51 do.	90
51 do.	80
51 do.	60
51 do.	50
51 do.	50
102 do.	30
204 do.	20
1020 do.	10
1175 do.	5

13,895 prizes, amounting to \$136,880.
Whole Tickets \$5 00 | Quarters, 1 25
Half, 2 50 Eighth, 6 25

For sale in the greatest variety of
Numbers, at

DILL'S Grocery Store,
S. Baltimore-street, opposite J. Gourley's.
Gettysburg, May 12.

DIVIDEND.
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
May 5th, 1829.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of $\frac{2}{3}$ PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 11th inst. By Order,

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Gettysburg and Petersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of said Company payable on or after the 1st of June.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

May 4.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Doct. THOMAS B. COBEAN, late of Menallen-township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.

C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.

May 5.

DR. SNIYER,
HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West street, where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited.

March 31.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday the 23d day of May inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Patented Land, CONTAINING 190 ACRES.

adjoining land of James Mc Cleary, Abraham Scott and others, wherein are erected a good 2 story House, part log and part stone, and a brick bank Barn. The land is in high cultivation, and equal to any in the neighborhood, and is well watered—and a good proportion of Timber. Terms of sale will be one-half in hand, and the rest in six annual payments without interest.

JACOB BOSSERMAN.

May 5.

Rochdale Factory.

THE Subscribers return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into

Cloth, Cassinet, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultz's, Taneytown; Abraham Null's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.

To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per pound.

WM. GREASON & SON.

May 5.

CONOWAGO Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Manufacturing Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

May 5.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Haffer, in Abbottstown, on the 4th Tuesday of May inst., (26th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. EICHELBERGER, Sec'y.

May 5.

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24.

GEORGE ARMOR, TAILOR.

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the FASHIONS regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner.

All kinds of

Country Produce

will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.

Gettysburg, April 28.

if

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between GALLOWAY and MC CREAMY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise; as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next.

The Saddling

will now be carried on by Mr. MC CREAMY, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,

DAVID MC CREAMY.

April 17, 1829.

if

DAVID MC CREAMY

Saddle, Bridle and Harness-

maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28.

if

New & Cheap STORE.

Which he can sell VERY LOW.

Feb. 10.

if

NOTICE.

THE next GENERAL ASSEM-

BLY of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will convene in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Thursday the 21st of May instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be opened with a sermon. The Permanent Clerk, the Rev. Dr. McDowell, will attend in the Assembly room on that day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. and the members elect are requested to hand their commissions to him; that he may examine them; and thus expedite the business of the Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY,

Stated Clerk of the Assembly.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1829.

if

Drawing on the 3d of June.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

by which the holder of two Tickets, or

two shares, is certain of obtaining at

least One Prize, and may draw Three-

and in same proportion for any greater

quantity—No prize less than Four Dol-

lars. The Drawing is fixed for the 3d

JUNE, in order to allow distant ad-

venturers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 " 2,000 is 2,000

2 " 1,000 is 2,000

2 " 500 is 1,000

10 " 100 is 1,000

20 " 50 is 1,000

50 " 20 is 1,000

100 " 10 is 1,000

200 " 5 is 1,000

10000 " 4 is 40,000

if

10366 prizes, amounting to \$60,000.

Not One Blank to a Prize—The

whole payable in CASH, and which, as

usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had

the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, 2 | Eighths, .50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 144, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital prizes of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were

sold in former Lotteries, and where

more Capital Prizes have been sold

than at any other office in America.

with a small profit.

Orders either by mail post paid

or private conveyance, enclosing the

Cash or prizes, will meet the same

prompt and punctual attention as if on

personal application. Address to

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 144, Market-street, Baltimore,

if

NOTICE.